

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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The Passing Show.

The Socialist is not a visionary but an educator.

His mission is not to teach theories but to call attention to facts.

The Socialist is a discoverer in the realm of economics.

He has ascertained by careful analysis that capitalism is destined to work out its own downfall and usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"Those who denounce Socialism have not studied it, or falsify what they read. We simply apply intelligent evolution to problems of society."—The Countess of Warwick.

The "International" teaches the economic salvation of the workers at an economic price.

Under present conditions a parliamentary election leads only to the overthrow of one set of masters and the election of a new set. Until the working class revolt along definite lines, they will remain the slaves of masters.

The capitalists of Australia and New Zealand have combined to uphold the glorious liberty of one worker to scab on another.

The working class do not need to be told about hell. They get their's on earth with the boss as the devil.

We are living in the last days of Capitalism. To the future we shall be interesting. People will wonder how we stood it so long.

During the New South Wales State elections the politicians fed their dupes on hope and wind.

Archbishop Kelly recently urged Catholics to refrain from entering the hotel business; but there room for many more in the business?

The workers live in a world owned by others—

"Where fast and faster their iron masters,
The thing they made, forever drives,
Bids them grind treasure and fashion pleasure
For other hopes and other lives."

Capitalism has made this beautiful world a hell for the worker and a heaven for the shirker. The social revolution will make the world a heaven for the worker and a hell for the shirker.

The difference between savages and civilized people is no doubt very great. Savages go hungry because they don't understand the laws of nature; civilized people go hungry because they don't understand the laws of economics.

The interest of the landlord and tenant do not appear to the tenant to be exactly identical when the rent is raised.

The worker's lot: toil, toil, toil, for cheap clothes, cheap food, cheap shelter, and cheap furniture, and be forever socially snubbed, scorned and damned for lack of leisure, culture, and cash.

The masters believe in compulsory military training. Why? Because a trained scab will crack the skulls of workers more efficiently than an untrained one.

During strikes the masters always see that the workers are disarmed and the scabs armed.

Before the New Zealand strike the Government imported cheap labour for the cockies, who like to pay 10/- a week and rations. When the strike occurred the grateful cockies rushed to help the Government to maintain the system.

Look out for yourself and your class and see how the politicians run the show for the capitalist class.

When the Worker folds his Arms.



"Little Billy" gets a Shock.

Now that the Federal Government has established a national bank which borrows money from the workers and lends it to the private bankers, those hard-listed sons of toil are feeling pretty well, thank you.

During the next ten years over 48 millions of loans fall due, and have to be renewed. Another half per cent. interest on this sum will mean £240,000 more for those who are putting the screw on to Australian governments, and it looks very likely that they will demand the increase.

A lunatic in Canada is trying to enlist 5,000 volunteers for Ulster. He is not alone in his mental aberration, for a request has been sent from the Tory headquarters of the Dominion to Sir Edward Carson asking him to send an officer to inspect the volunteers.

As a result of the phenomenal egg-production this season, Sydney merchants are over-stocked. How to prevent prices coming down appears to be the problem that confronts them. Meanwhile, thousands of poor workers and invalids would be glad of a fresh egg or two. Such is the result of capitalism.

"Australians have many things to be proud of. No one who is at all sensitive to the influences of environments can live in this country six months without feeling that its atmosphere is vibrant with greatness."—"The Australian Worker." Yes, even a week's residence during an election squabble between Wade and Holman will convince anyone that the air is very bracing. We are very proud of Wade, Holman, Jokehook and "The Australian Worker." Life would be robbed of a good deal of amusement if anything happened to these established institutions.

"What shall we say of a man who, whilst valuing his own rights, has no regard for the rights of others?"—"S.M. Herald." We should say he is a typical capitalist who is perhaps a shareholder in the daily newspaper.

Mr. Richard Teece, general manager of the A.M.P. Society, and some pumpkins in the financial arena, says: "It did not matter which political party was in power in Australia. That had no influence whatever on the money market. One party had just as much chance as the other of getting money, and either would have to pay the same interest as the other for it. Policy did not count in the matter as the whole thing was done by the brokers. Which means that the financiers can work either a Labour or Liberal Government. Still the Labour par-

ty believes its leaders are fighting the capitalist.

"Mr. Wade Speaks Out"—A common press heading to a diatribe about some fellows who persist in sitting just where Wade wants to sit on the Treasury benches.

Mr. J. C. Watson, ex-Labour Prime Minister, speaks of Liberals as "the natural enemies of the working class." According to Watson, an exploiting capitalist or landlord would not be a "natural enemy" if he belonged to the Labour camp.

"In other lands than ours, where Liberalism (which is only a polite name for capitalism) has had greater opportunities to prove what it can do for the workers, the frightful evils are their daily portion."—"The Australian Worker." And here, where Labourism (which is only a cloak for small capitalism) has been in power for some years, it has given us conscription, compulsory arbitration, and the garnishee.

"There have been unmistakable signs recently that the growing cost of defence is alarming members of parliament."—"S.M. Herald." The growing unpopularity of conscription is also alarming them.

The many hints in the daily press that the defence system is proving too expensive for the capitalists' liking tell of future curtailment in this expenditure. Capital is realising that workers cannot be exploited beyond the limits of subsistence and that limit having long ago been reached, all expenditure on defence, police, courts, jails, and so forth, has to come out of the surplus value or swag which they have got away with. They are now saying in effect: "It is all very well for those fellows who have shares in the armament trust, but it is a bit too expensive for us."

The armament trust has wormed a contract out of the Turkish Government for the reorganisation of its naval dockyards. When it has reorganised them, it will use its influence to prevent them from being used. In England the government dockyards are prevented from competing with the trusts' yards, and the same thing will happen in Turkey.

Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., gunmakers and British patriots, have been engaged by Russia to establish an arsenal in that country. The first order is for £1,000,000 worth of war ironmongery, which may at any time be used to scare the British bondholders of India and other places.

"The eternal task of man in all ages has

been the destruction of idols."—G. B. Shaw. Unfortunately, he spends a good deal of his time in manufacturing new ones.

"King Carson assures his Ulster followers that he cannot fail because 'he trusts in God.' In that case, what is he drilling for?"

Mr. Dooley, the American humourist, says that women are angels. "But," he adds, "I used to agree with Hogan when he said pollyticks was too rough for women, but after readin' what they've done in England I'm afraid they may be too rough for pollyticks."

When the London "Times" came to prosecute Parnell, Charles Russell, who held a general retainer for the "Thunderer," flung it back in order to defend Parnell. Tim Healy, K.C., on the other hand, while posing as a devoted friend of Ireland, is lending his bitter tongue to the plutocrats of Dublin in their persecution of Jim Larkin.

Krupp's profit of £1,800,000 goes a long way to explain the frequency of war scares. Dividends have to be got somehow for the Kaiser and Miss Krupp, and it is quite easy to start scares and procure orders. The £150,000 given as a bonus to the workers, who number some thousands, will leave £1,650,000 for the partners who believe in "dividing up" so long as they get the bulk of the loot. The armament robbery would doubtless be exposed by the capitalist press but for the fact that the armaments are expected to be useful to the capitalist class in the day when it comes to grips with International Socialism.

The attorneys for the executors of the late millionaire Pierpont Morgan, paid to the New York State Comptroller a sum of 2,500,000 dollars, representing a tax ranging from one to four per cent on property worth about 65,000,000 dollars. Morgan's art collections are valued at an additional 50,000,000 dollars, so that it is estimated that he left an estate valued at over 100,000,000 dollars (twenty million pounds).

No old-time pirate or brigand could beat Morgan's looting.

Addressing the members of the Canada Club, Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., who was a member of the British Parliamentary party which recently toured the Dominions, stated that the three greatest sights witnessed during the tour of the Empire were the presence of the New Zealand battleship at Vancouver, the salute from the Commonwealth Fleet when crossing the Australian Bight, and the marching of 18,000 cadets, with the swing of regulars, through the streets of Melbourne.

The man appears to have had no eyes for anything but battleships and soldiers.

Mr. Gokhale, a member of the Viceroy's Council, in a speech at Delhi, expressed what he said was the universal belief throughout India, which was "that the British Government was more solicitous for the feelings of Europeans in South Africa than for those of hundreds of millions of Indian subjects."

The British Government is solicitous for Europeans in South Africa only when they are of the class it fights for. Neither the workers of South Africa nor India count for much with it.

A deputation from the All-Indian League has demanded an inquiry into the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Lord Crewe admitted that the stories of the flogging of Indians in South Africa demanded an inquiry.

The Indian Association of Natal has cabled the British Government stating that the position in regard to the Indian strike in South Africa is intensely serious. The Association expresses the hope that "the Imperial and Indian Governments will intervene."

Our Indian fellow-workers doesn't seem to know that governments being in the hands of capitalists usually interfere by helping the exploiters to down workers.

Griffith, N.S.W. Minister for Works, told believing laborites during the elections that if the labor government was returned they intended to deal with the Upper House. Last time they dealt with it they sent some gentlemen from the other camp to make it stronger.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

The capitalist class are combining their resources, centralising their capital, co-operating instead of competing, organising industry and eliminating competition. This is the new and better way. It is good as far as it goes. It is the limited application of the economic principles of Socialism.—Debe.

Cost of Living.

GOLD AND PRICES.

In another column we print a letter from Mr. A. G. Huie, editor of "The Standard," the Single Tax organ, in which he comments on the recent "Open Letter" to Mr. Justice Heydon on the increasing cost of living. Mr. Huie cannot see that increased gold production is a serious factor in the increased cost of living, and from this inability appears to us to fall into economic errors common to Single Taxers.

To understand the part played by gold in causing the price of other commodities to rise, it is necessary to turn for an explanation to elementary economics. Gold is a commodity, and, like other commodities, has two values—"use value" and "exchange value." (Adam Smith).

The "use value" of a commodity may be numerous. For instance, the "use value" of a suit of clothes is its quality of giving warmth to the body, adding attractiveness to the wearer, etc. The "exchange value" of a suit of clothes may rise or fall, according to the increasing or decreasing amount of social labour necessary, at a given time, to produce it. Nevertheless, whether high or low, its "exchange value" consists of crystallised labour power.

Money has its root in individual production for sale. Where production is individual and for sale, exchange, or commerce, is a matter of barter, that is, value for value. Direct barter is no longer possible. Therefore, barter, or exchange, or commerce is facilitated by the differentiation of one category of commodities, which, combining the requisite qualities, serve as the standard of exchange for all. That category of commodities is the precious metals—gold, especially, and silver.

By the use of these metals, direct barter has been transformed into indirect barter. But, although indirect, exchange of goods still remains barter—value for value. Exchange is no longer wheat direct for corn, or sheep, or fish. To-day wheat is exchanged for gold or silver, and then gold or silver for corn, or sheep, or fish.

From the above this fact is made plain. The smaller the quantity of social labour crystallised in any commodity, the lower is its exchange value. There being less social labour required in the production of an ounce of gold than formerly, the exchange value of an ounce of gold is accordingly less. In this fact lies the increased cost of living.

To illustrate: Say that at a given time ten bushels of wheat, an ounce of gold, and ten pairs of boots required the same amount of social labour necessary to produce. They would then exchange equally. At a later time, methods are introduced in the production of gold which decreases the amount of social labour embodied in an ounce of gold; the amount of social labour embodied in the other two articles remain-

ing the same. In order, then, for an exchange to take place value for value, less of wheat and boots is exchanged for an ounce of gold.

New methods are constantly being introduced in the production of gold, enabling mine-owners to extract gold from ore formerly thrown on the scrap-heap, and from low-grade ore which formerly did not pay to work, with the result that a greater amount of gold is being produced with less amount of social labour. As the methods used make production more bountiful, naturally the thing produced is cheapened.

To offset this cheapening of gold, and have exchange take place on a parity, producers of other commodities demand a greater amount of gold for their products. If gold were not coined (thus becoming money) but weighed, as it once was on the goldfields, the decreased quantity of social labour entailed in the production of gold would be offset by putting a little more of the yellow metal on the scales. Money saves the time of weighing, and the seal of organised society takes the place of scales.

A gold sovereign not requiring as much social labour as formerly, exchanges for less of those commodities in which the social labour necessary for their production has not decreased.

According to Mr. G. Barnes, of the British Board of Trade, a sovereign to-day will purchase (in Britain) only as much as could be bought for 10/3 in 1895, and as the standard has been adopted by all civilized countries a similar depreciation is observable everywhere else.

In all countries the phenomenon of rising prices has been observable, and the inference is that it is irrespective of fiscal policies, or forms of government. The methods of production of different countries are as various as is the productiveness of the soil, the variety of climate, or the price of labour, yet all have been affected by rising prices and the decreased purchasing power of money. This indicates that there is a common cause which we attribute to the cheapening of gold. Marx says:

"In the 16th century the gold and silver in circulation in Europe was augmented in consequence of the discovery of America. The value of gold and silver fell, therefore, in proportion to other commodities. The labourers received for their labour the same amount of silver as before. The money price of their labour remained the same, and yet their wages had fallen, for in exchange for the same sum of silver they obtained a smaller quantity of other commodities."

If Mr. Huie would prefer a non-Socialist authority, he should study Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," paying particular attention to Chap. IV.: "Of the Origin and Use of Money." He will find convincing proof in that chapter of the influence of increased gold production on prices. On page 26 he will find Adam Smith saying:

"The discovery of the mines of America diminished the value of gold and silver in Europe."

He shows conclusively in this chapter how the diminished value of these metals acts on prices. On page 24 he says:

"Gold and silver, however, like every other commodity, vary in their value, are sometimes cheaper and sometimes dearer, sometimes of easier and sometimes of more difficult purchase. The quantity of labour which any particular quantity of them can purchase or command, or the quantity of other goods which it will exchange for, depends always upon the fertility or barrenness of the mines which happen to be known about the time when such exchanges are made. The discovery of the abundant mines in America, reduced, in the 16th century, the value of gold and silver in Europe to about a third of what it had been before. As it costs less labour to bring those metals from the mine to the market, so when they were brought thither they could purchase or command less labour; and this revolution in their value, though perhaps the greatest, is by no means the only one of which history gives some account. But as a measure of quantity, such as the natural foot, fathom, or handful, which is continually varying in its own quantity, can never be an accurate measure of the quantity of other things; so a commodity, which is itself continually varying in its own value, can never be an accurate measure of the value of other commodities. Equal quantities of labour, at all times and places, may be said to be of equal value to the labourer. In his ordinary state of health, strength and spirits; in the ordinary degree of his skill and dexterity, he must always lay down the same portion of his ease, his liberty, and his happiness. The price which he pays must always be the same, whatever may be the quantity of goods which he receives in return for it. Of these indeed he may sometimes purchase a greater and sometimes a smaller quantity; but it is their value which varies, not that of the labour which purchases them. At all times and places that is dear which it is difficult to come at, or which it costs much labour to acquire; and that cheap therefore, which is to be had easily, or with very little labour. Labour alone therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and

Political Laborism.

Its Mythical Characteristics.

Its Spiritual relationship with the tale of Jesus Christ.

By Ajax.

The truth is noble and sweet: the truth can deliver you from evil. There is no saviour in the world except the truth. —Buddhist Text.

The theological christianity is familiar to everybody. From every pulpit the age worn story of "Jesus and His Blood" is reiterated. It is not necessary to dwell on orthodox hypothesis. In this essay one has only space to briefly summarise a few of the political and social factors to prove the relationship between political Laborism, clericalism, for a materialistic standpoint.

Scholarly research has now lifted the veil of mystery that for centuries enshrouded the history of religion. Historic evidence leads one to infer that 1900 years ago the Jews were suffering under the Roman yoke. Even Pilate could not be brought to take a Jewish plot seriously. The dramatic picture of this stately Roman washing his hands over the business is really one of the most terrible slurs on orthodoxy.

As the Roman law and customs broke up the Jewish social system there naturally arose a spirit of revolt amongst the poorer Jews. Prophets, soothsayers, and seditious spirits sprang up. There is no doubt that Christ (granting the whole thing is not a priestly fable) was a social reformer who, under the cloak of religion preached against the rulers of his day. The gospels prove clearly that he was against the existing order of society. This saintly revolutionary paid the price with his life.

This type of character has always appealed powerfully to the natural man, and particularly the slave class. For the latter he held out a hope of a heaven on earth. The early christians tried to live up to their communistic ideals, and aimed at economic equality and ethical salvation. In the fourth century, seeing the rapid growth of Christianity amongst the slave class and its inevitable triumph over Pagan ideals and values, Constantine, for political reasons, adopted it as the State religion. The moment it came to power was the hour of its religious downfall. Soon a powerful hierarchy arose, pledged to support the class state against the mass. Charlatans and opportunists rushed the movement, other causes of degeneracy crept in, superstition supplanted religion, ideals were sacrificed to expediency, wealth perverted its leaders, and like its predecessor Buddhism, christianity rapidly degenerated into a political institution, helping rulers to side-track the masses, tyrannising and exploiting the slaves, while priests growing rich invented new mental disciplines and physical tortures to oppress the people.

The object of canonical law has ever been to destroy reality, make man sick and subservient with so-called holy ends; that is bad ends or priestly intentions. For that reason it destroyed the rich harvest we should have reaped from classic antiquity. The beautiful sculpture art and literature of Greece and Rome were suppressed. The wonderful Moorish civilization of Spain was trampled under foot and its sanitation and baths were rigidly bound and briefly Spain revelled in lousy saints. Christianity was built upon the rancour of the sick, the epileptic, those who are insane and mentally botched. In puritan places the sickliest son was looked upon as the holiest. In Catholic countries insanity frequently passed for sanctity. Christianity is a fearful accumulation of diseased and decadent social elements, therefore it appeals to the degenerate. As St. Paul says:—"And God hath chosen the weak things of the world, the foolish things of the world, and things which are despised."

From a revolutionary and human standpoint, the most deadly and distressing fact about Christianity is its false values. It promotes a state of society in which the priest is accepted as arbitrary judge and infallible valuer of everything. Putting aside the persecutions, wars, inquisitions, and bloody history of Christianity we should loathe it for its false values, conceptions that make man a slave, pervert woman, and poison the mind of the child. This self pollution of sin, the negation of life, and deadly hostility to reality. Its elevation of the slave morality and its warping of every truth, bolstering up of religious lies stamp it as the greatest curse and the most deadly pollution that obscures the minds of the masses. The church is the zoaler of the slave minds. When serfdom was supreme,

real standard by which the value of all commodities can at all times and places be estimated and compared. It is their real price; money is their nominal price only."

If the foregoing does not enable Mr. Huie and other Single-Taxers to see that increased gold production is a serious factor in the increased cost of living we shall be glad to go a little further into the matter before proceeding to deal with other issues raised by Mr. Huie.

priests saw that regime was just the state of society God desired. When Feudalism became inevitable, priests suddenly found out it was the will of Providence. After vigorously supporting feudalism for five centuries capitalism came in. Priests left off denouncing the new order and with the Cross blessed the foul factory system in the name of the Almighty. Now Christianity has lost its power the church can only maintain its position by prostituting itself to capitalism. It is for that reason that it is busy in civilised countries, buttressing up conservative politics, organizing scab unions, promoting militarism, building schools, while in heathen lands its missionaries are the advanced guard for commercialism that is the exploitation and destruction of native races.

Christianity has always been a conspiracy against life.

(To be continued.)

THE ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS

One Million Socialist Votes.

The general elections of the 26th October resulted in a great increase of the Socialist vote.

In 508 electorates the official Socialist party contested over 400 seats against all other parties, including Socialist-Reformist, Syndicalist, Republican, Democratic and Radical parties.

The Socialists were against militarism and the war in Tripolitania. They said, "We do not want any votes from those in favour of colonial expansion."

The result was that one million votes were cast for the official Socialist party candidates. Thirteen were returned at the first ballot, 38 had to go to the second ballot, and "Avanti" says that 18 are sure of victory.

Four Independent Socialists (Syndicalists) and 8 Socialist-Reformists were also elected.

The largest cities gave great majorities to our comrades. In Turin two were elected and two more have an excellent chance in the second ballot.

In Milan, the most industrial Italian city, Turati received no less than 13,418 votes against 5,000 cast for the militarists and Treves 11,000.

In Venice, the most clerical city, 13,500 votes were cast for Socialism, and only 14,104 for all other parties. Out of three seats our comrades only secured one.

In the last Chamber of Deputies 32 Socialists held seats. Twenty-eight of these belonged to the official party and four to the Reformist Socialist party. The latter were expelled some time ago for being in favour of the colonial enterprise.

The premier, Giolitti, has got what he justly deserved.

The Clericals gained considerably owing to the five million votes maliciously given them by Giolitti to destroy the Socialist party. As it usually happens, whenever the capitalist class tries to check the growth of Socialism the latter grows more rapidly.

In the 1909 elections the so-called advanced parties worked together, but in this election the Socialists fought on pure revolutionary principles, and the capitalist press is panic-stricken at the result. The press knows what kind of opposition Premier Giolitti will have from our men.

The Australian press has had nothing to say of these elections, and the reason is not far to seek. They don't like the result. Had the results been disastrous to the Socialist party the "yellow" press would have trumpeted the news all over the Commonwealth.

However, the Socialists of Australia will rejoice at the success of our Italian comrades. Their victory is our victory. Meanwhile, the Social Revolution is approaching fast.

CHAS. L. BUSHELL.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES.

If your nurse has told you that Ceres presides over corn, or that Vishnu or Sakya-muni became men several times, or that Odin awaits you in his hall toward Jutland, or that Mohammed or some other travelled to heaven; if, moreover, your preceptor depens in your brain what the nurse has engraved, you will hold it all your life. Should your judgment rise against these prejudices, your neighbours, above all your female neighbours, will cry out at the impiety and frighten you. Your dervish, fearing the diminution of his revenue, may accuse you before the Cadi, and this Cadi impale you if he can, since he desires to rule over fools, believing fools obey better than others; and this will endure till your neighbours, and the dervish, and the Cadi begin to understand that folly it good for nothing, and that persecution is abominable.—Voltaire.

"For that which the worker winneth Shall then be his indeed, Nor shall half be reapt for nothing By those that sowed no seed."

—William Morris.

When you have read this paper hand it to a friend.

Victorian Notes.

(By J. R. Wilson.)

Unemployment.

On several occasions the writer has dealt with the conditions of the labour market in this State, demonstrating the cause of this modern social evil, likewise the remedy.

On no occasion, however, has the labour market been in a more damnable glutted state than it is at present, as the following instance will show.

Talking to a wage-slave, name unknown, who was hunting a boss, and who said he came from W. Australia some three months ago, that he had not done a hand's turn of work since his arrival, although he had tramped the boots off his feet looking for work, and was now broke, as he put it, he then produced a card indicating that he had registered at the Government Labour Bureau for employment, and that although the allotted time for his name to remain upon the said Bureau's books had just about expired he had received no communication from that quarter offering him employment.

Be it understood that the Bureau officials claim to be able to find situations for all labour from overseas, and only a few days ago, announced, per medium of the capitalist press, that they had found situations for all immigrants who arrived with the Irishman.

Be that true or untrue, the fact remains that they had evidently failed to find an exploiter for the wage-slave referred to, and whose number upon the Labour Bureau's books reached a grand total of seven thousand some hundreds, thereby furnishing evidence, that during a period of one month no less than over 7000 men had registered for employment, clearly indicating the damnable glutted state of the Labour market.

The above ought to cause all thoughtful wage-slaves concern, because be it remembered that unemployment is a social disease, due to capitalism, a disease ever growing more rife, as all new inventions tend to displace human labour power, thereby augmenting the army of workless wage-slaves, and intensifying the competition of jobs, which in its turn will be a mighty determining factor, in making it possible, for exploiters to reduce wages and lengthen hours of toil.

The Irishman's Immigrants.

As to the immigrants who arrived with the Irishman, the writer was fortunate in being able to have a chat with upwards of a score of them, who were wending their way towards the Treasury buildings, with a view to securing a sovereign in cash, to which, for some reason or another, they were entitled.

Entering upon a talk about the jobs with which the Labor Bureau had provided them, I discovered that the majority of them were bound for situations in the country, and upon enquiry as to the wages they were to receive was told that they were to receive 10s. a week and their keep; some a little more, but all were going at a disgracefully low price, a price for which no wage-slave, who understood the conditions locally, would be prepared to toil.

And these, forsooth, are the situations, which Labour Bureau officials, gleefully announce have been filled by labour from overseas.

Right here, let me ask all workers into whose hands this paper falls to make a note of the above. Let me also add that the immigration policy, carried out by the various class-State Governments, is being carried out in the interests of farmers and industrial brigands, solely with a view to glutting the labour market, and providing exploiters generally with an abundance of cheap and energetic slaves.

The Labor Bureau a Scab Recruiting Agency.

Per medium of the Labour Bureau, all unemployed are said to be provided with jobs, this, of course, is absolutely untrue, as thousands who register from time to time can testify, although it is true that situations are found for many who register.

Per medium of the Labour Bureau cheap slaves are supplied to cocky farmers, and city exploiters but amongst the functions the Bureau fulfills is that of a scab recruiting agency.

This, of course, is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, although, be it clearly understood, that all men provided per medium of same with billets, are not scabs or blacklegs.

Right here, in the "Queen City," however, there is the nucleus of an organisation called the Independent Working Men's Club, or Labour Bureau, supported by the masters, in their own interests and of whom J. T. Packer is general secretary.

As the said organisation exists, and was brought into being for strike breaking purposes, and as the said Government Labour Bureau evidently works to a considerable extent hand-in-hand with the organisation which Mr. Packer represents (by referring applicants who desire work to him), is an indication of scabbery pure and simple.

The principal proof, however, lies in the fact, that during a strike at the State coal mine Wonthaggi, some twelve months ago, scabs were secured to take the places of the miners who struck, and upon the strike being called off, were even rewarded for having held themselves in readiness, by being paid 8s. for every day they had done so.

The Cost of Living.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The idea of an open letter to his Honour Mr. Justice Heydon was a good one, but I do not think that you made good use of it. I have never been able to see that there was anything in the contention that increased gold production was a serious factor in the increased cost of living. Do you contend that gold is of less value than formerly? Does it need legislation to keep gold at a certain value? Gold is simply a labour product with the same general characteristics of other labour products. It is merely used as a medium of exchange because of its special qualifications including its intrinsic value, make it more serviceable than any other medium known to us. Your statement about "its relatively cheapened cost of production" is one that you do not attempt to prove. To prove that you would have to show that new machinery and new methods used in gold production were relatively more efficient than in other industries. Is that so? Is it not a fact that during recent years far more effective effort has been put into improving the methods of treating zinc-lead ores for instance, or the improvement of electrical machinery, or the construction of motor vehicles and so on?

What are the factors which go to make up the cost of any article to the consumer? Take such an article of universal use as bread. Here are the items:—(1) Wages to those engaged in the various processes necessary for the production of bread; (2) Rent or tribute to the owner of the land used; (3) Interest on capital used; (4) Taxation levied both by the Government and protected interests. If the idea that increased gold production causes high prices is sound, then it also means higher wages, more rent, higher interest and increased taxation. So far as the workers are concerned these changes leave them in the same position with a bare living. For, as Mark Twain says: "It is not the amount of wages that you get that is the important thing—it is what those wages will buy." If we are to treat the question of reducing the cost of living seriously then we will have to deal with the factors which go to make up prices. (1) Wages. They are too low now so that any thought of lessening prices by reducing wages is out of the question. (2) Land rent. All rent of land and all profits of land speculation now going to private landowners and which are now a big factor in prices may be saved. The cost of living may be reduced by the amount which landowners get as rent or tribute without giving an equivalent. (3) Interest being a form of wages it is neither possible nor desirable to reduce it. When interest falls wages fall. (4) The whole of the taxation, except that on land values should be remitted, whether levied by Government or by protected monopolists, and this factor in making present prices wiped clean out. Such changes if put into force at the present time would lessen the cost of living in Australia by £40,000,000 per year. In other words, wages would have greater purchasing power to that amount.

But that is not all. To-day labour is restricted to the land that landowners permit to be used. Great areas are not used because the owner hold it out to use until pressure of population enables them to get their price. When labour saves both rent and taxation there will be no land idle that labour is capable of using. It will be obvious that the alleged depreciation of gold is a very trumpety matter compared to saving rent and taxation which now constitute two of the four factors making up the prices of commodities. I have not seen the figures you rely upon for the really extraordinary claim that only a little over four millions of the people were employed in all industries in the United Kingdom according to the last industrial census. A little lower down you say strictly speaking the creators of the goods consumed and exported from Britain comprise only from six to seven million workers. Apparently you are excluding a vast number of people who work for a living, but whose occupation in your opinion is unnecessary. Probably many of them could be much better employed at something else. Their present work is the result of diseased social conditions, arising simply because labour is denied free access to land—which

Little wonder that farmers are supplied with wage-slaves at 5s., 10s., and 12s. 6d. per week and tucker, and that men in quest of work are referred to J. T. Packer and Company.

The Remedy.

As to the remedy for unemployment, well, that alone lies in the overthrow of capitalism. Short of that there can be no complete solution of the problem of unemployment.

As to reducing the army of the unemployed in the interval, and securing higher wages and shorter hours, with better conditions on farm, and in mine, and factory, the power to do so lies in sound organisation industrially, and in Socialist political action.

is the source of all we need. The figures supplied by Coglan, formerly State Statistician in N.S.W., are of interest. He gives the percentage of the people who were breadwinners in Australia in 1871 at 41.36, by 1901 it had increased to 43.64. Yet during that time the disparity between wealth and want was widening. With the accumulation of great fortunes in the hands of the few the percentage of toilers increased. It is not enough for the man of the house to work for a living, other members must also in order to make ends meet and to pay the exactions of the lords of the soil.

Why do hundreds of blast furnaces and thousands of factories stand idle, why are owners idle, and so many consumers of food going hungry? Because the people fail to assert their equal right to land which Nature furnished free for them. Their claims have been jumped—not because the rightful owners did not work them or were unable to work them, but by force and fraud. Now the dispossessed are complaining, but unless such complaining is followed by intelligent action it will only prove wasted effort. It appears to be the hardest task for many of those against unjust social conditions to distinguish between what belongs to the individual and what belongs to society. Almost in the same breath the same man asserts and denies the right of a man to the full produce of his labour. While such confusion of thought exists, common action to re-establish human rights is out of the question. Every man should have his share of the earth. Since it is not possible for all to be individual owners of an area of land, the same end may be attained in joint ownership of the value of the land—that is the annual rent, which would delay the cost of public services for the equal benefit of all. The explanation of the high cost of living and high rents is found in the private appropriation of public values. Justice Heydon may grope and grope after the "true living wage" till the crack of doom without finding it. The "true living wage" is already known to intelligent people. It is the full value which labour produces. When labour gets all that it produces food will not go to waste while people are hungry, miners will not be starved for lack of labour, machinery will not be idle while men walk the streets in misery, and we will have no use for Justice Heydon, wages boards and arbitration courts, etc.—Yours, etc., A. G. HUIE.

Brisbane Free Speech Fight.

More Prosecutions.

Magistrates Full of It.

The following account of the cases against R. M. Rose and Jas. Quinton is taken from the Brisbane "Courier," of November 25:—

In the Central Summons Court yesterday, before Mr. E. Eglinton, P.M., Sub-inspector Dunn proceeded against Robert M. Rose, on information that he held a meeting on October 12, in George-street, without first having obtained the permission of the Commissioner of Police to do so.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Thos. F. O'Carroll (Police Traffic Clerk) deposed that the defendant had no permit to hold the meeting in question.

Sergeant Bell said that at about 8.15 p.m. on the day in question he heard the defendant addressing a crowd of about 1000 people from a building in George-street. Continuing for about 13 minutes, the defendant terminated his remarks, and other speakers rose.

Acting Sergeant Collis gave corroborative evidence.

John Jas. O'Brien, Hamilton M. Rudolph, and Daniel Johnson, for the defence, stated that they did not hear the defendant address the meeting in question.

Alfred George Brown took an oath on the Bible.

Sub-inspector Dunn: How is it that you have come to kiss the Bible to-day? You generally make an affirmation.

Witness: I suppose I can swear how I like without consulting you!

Sub-inspector: Certainly, but why did you take an oath on the Bible? Is the fact of kissing the book binding on your conscience?

Witness: The fact of my saying that I would tell the truth was binding on my conscience. The kissing is a mere formality!

Sub-inspector Dunn: Oh, is it?

Witness: It is in law. Witness went on to say that in his opinion this was a case of mistaken identity. There were two men by the name of Rose on the building at the time and witness thought the wrong one had been prosecuted.

In the course of a lengthy address, defendant said that if he went to Boggo-road he would adopt the much-abused suffragette practice of starvation. "I might as well have the honour of committing suicide while under Government protection," he added, "as be legally murdered by them." The Labour movement to-day, the speaker said, had been, in its birth, a movement worth living for, but now things were different. Because they had had a taste of power the party was now a useless one, and no better,

in his opinion, than their political enemies.

A fine of £5, in default one month's imprisonment, was imposed.

Quinton's Case.

Quinton Before the Court.

Jas. Quinton (24, labourer) appeared in the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Moore, P.M., on a charge of having addressed a meeting on the previous evening in George-street, without having first obtained the permission of the Commissioner of Police. Sub-inspector King prosecuted.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Thos. F. O'Carroll (Police Traffic Clerk) deposed that the defendant had no permit to address the meeting in question.

Acting Sergeant Collis gave evidence of arrest, and said he heard defendant make several remarks in George-street on the previous evening.

Defendant commenced cross-examination, and was warned by the magistrate to keep to the point.

Defendant: I see, I'm not allowed to ask questions.

Colonel Moore: You can ask anything you like that has to do with the issue.

Defendant: But I want to bring certain things out that are of the greatest importance!

Colonel Moore: You can bring out anything that concerns this case.

Defendant: I'm not being treated fairly! (To witness) Do you ever think when you are carrying out your duties?

Witness: Yes; very much, sometimes.

Defendant: What did you think when you arrested me?

Colonel Moore: What does it matter? It's not evidence.

Defendant (to witness): Do you think it possible that you could have made a mistake in arresting me? Certainly not.

More questions followed, which Colonel Moore termed irrelevant. Defendant protested that he was not getting justice.

Colonel Moore: Read the evidence.

The clerk proceeded to do so.

Defendant (loudly): That clerk has no right to read the evidence —

Colonel Moore: Will you be quiet? You are a very impertinent young man! If you weren't such a boy I'd give you the benefit of the Justices Act, and fine you for contempt of court. But I rather pity you. You come here and ask questions about the Magna Charta in the hope of setting some conundrum to the witness. What do you know about it?

Defendant: I don't know much, but I know more than he does!

Colonel Moore: I think I will adjourn this case for a fortnight.

Sub-inspector King: If I may say so, your Worship, I think it would be only piling it on. There are sure to be other cases.

Colonel Moore: What does it matter? There's a lot of important work on hand.

Defendant: If you adjourn for a fortnight, I might be in gaol for Christmas!

Colonel Moore: Possibly.

Defendant: Well, I don't want that, you know.

Eventually the case was adjourned for a week.

Colonel Moore: I do wish the Police Department could see their way clear to set aside a special piece of land, where men like this could go and speak. They have a lot to get rid of, and why not let them? I really fail to see why the time of the bench should be wasted like this Monday after Monday. Why not let them go to Victoria Park, where there's lots of room?

Sub-inspector King: They wouldn't like that, your Worship; they want the crowds.

THINK AND LET THINK.

Do you know that every man has a religious belief peculiar to himself? Smith is always a Smithite. He takes in exactly Smith's worth of knowledge — Smith's worth of truth, of beauty, and divinity. And Brown has, from time immemorial, been trying to burn him, to excommunicate him, because he didn't take in Brown's worth of knowledge, truth, beauty, and divinity. He cannot do it, any more than a pint-pot can hold a quart—or a quart be filled by a pint. Iron is essentially the same everywhere and always, but the sulphate of iron is never the same as the carbonate of iron. Truth is invariable, but the Smithite of truth must always differ from the Brownite of truth. — Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Treatment of Conscripts.

"Eight Trainees" writing to Sydney "Sun" (8-12-13), had this to say about the recent camp and marches at Liverpool, N.S.W.:

"It is quite true that the lads were starved and treated as though they were a herd of cattle. We advise the lads of the next camp to see in the beginning that everything is right. We would ask the public to remember that the officers, before going on marches, had good breakfasts of porridge, weak, and eggs. We got a chunk of bread and a piece of bony meat. Three lads spent 30s. in two days on food."

Though the trainees object to being "starved and treated as though they were a herd

The Political Battle.

THE NUMBERS UP.

The N.S.W. political campaign ended on December 6, when the elections took place. The Socialist candidates conducted the fight vigorously and received a splendid hearing in each electorate.

As expected, no seats were won, but the foundation was laid for a vigorous branch of the A.S.P. in several electorates.

The poll has disclosed the fact that there are large numbers of unattached Socialists in New South Wales constituencies, many of whom should be enrolled in the party, and placed on the subscription list of the "International."

Every member of the party should now work to enroll those who have voted the Socialist ticket, and so reap the fruits of the propaganda work done during the campaign.

The A.S.P. candidates polled as follows:

Brice, J. P., Balmain	204
Riley, F. J., Darling Harbour ..	198
Roche, J. W., King	90
Kilburn, J. G., Leichhardt	126
Jones, L., Newtown	139

The Socialist Labor Party candidates polled as follows:—

Ostler, H., Redfern	139
Klausen, L., Surrey Hills	79
Judd, G. E., Wollongong	337
Charlton, J., Walsend	366
North, W. F., Cessnock	288

The Labor Revolt.

Sydney Wharfies refused to work any of the Union Company's vessels last week.

The Combined Unions' Conference called upon the officials of the Wharf Labourers' Union to provide labor for vessels not trading with New Zealand.

The Conference declared that any member who refused to work vessels from which the embargo had been lifted would be suspended.

The Wharfies replied that the Conference had no power to suspend their members. They kept away from the wharves on Saturday.

The Melbourne Company's steamer Brisbane was held up at Newcastle, owing to the refusal of the crew to take her to New Zealand.

The sympathetic strike is spreading among the wharfies and miners of the Newcastle district.

Conference delegates were hurried to Newcastle to curtail the spread of the sympathetic strike, with the object of confining the trouble to vessels trading between Australia and New Zealand.

Newcastle men hold that they have the decision of the battle in their hands. New Zealand coal mines being closed, if the New Zealand boats cannot get coal in Australia, they believe that the shipping companies must be beaten.

"An injury to one is an injury to all," is a motto that is being widely adopted by waterside workers and miners, but the crane employees of Newcastle continue to dump coal into vessels which the trimmers refuse to trim.

The second shift question is looming largely and seriously in the Newcastle and Maitland districts. The Miners' Wages Board has been galvanised into activity by the determination of the miners to do away with the afternoon shift.

PRESIDENT v. POLITICIANS.

Mr. Hughes, M.H.R., and Senator Guthrie, have been actively employed in an attempt to confine the strike to vessels trading to New Zealand.

Interviewed on December 5, Mr. Hughes said: "Whatever the consequences may be, we will go straight ahead with our policy. There will be plenty of men ready to do the work, and the work will be done on Monday."

Mr. Hillyer, President of the Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union, described Mr. Hughes' statements as Trades Hall bluff.

"I tell you now," he said, "and I have said it on many similar occasions, that I will use my best endeavours to prevent the men from being defeated in this fight."

"I told Mr. Holme at the conference that I would not do anything so despicable as to induce the members of my union to go back to work by going down there myself and putting my hands to a sling or a barrel. I tell Mr. Hughes the same, and I tell anybody else who cares to know. The mem-

bers of my union are in dispute, and I do not think I ever received such an insult at the hands of any man as I did when Mr. Holme asked me to do that despicable thing. Mr. Hughes and the other people at that conference in the Trades Hall are trying the game of bluff, and perhaps no man in this world knows it better than Mr. Hughes. They are talking through their hats when they get on to the subject of suspending members of the Wharf Laborers' Union. What is the conference, anyway? If it is the Waterside Workers' Federation, of which Mr. Hughes is president, then what are the representatives of the Australian Labor Federation doing there? And if it is a conference of combined unions, what right has such a body to dictate to the wharf laborers what they shall do? They talk about suspending our members! How can they? It's all bluff, bluff, bluff!"

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Hillyer added, "that mass meeting of wharf laborers held at the foot of Margaret-street was not convened in accordance with the constitution of the Sydney Wharf Laborers' Union."

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.
General Secretary: J. W. ROCHE.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE.

The Ad. Council will meet on Dec. 13. all branches are urged to send delegates.

J. W. ROCHE,

General Secretary,

115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

BRISBANE.

29th November, 1913.

Last Thursday, week Comrade Rose was handed a summons by one of the officers of law and order for having spoken on the 12th of October, about five weeks previously. On Monday he was brought before Magistrate Eglinton and convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He delivered a strong address to the court, placing the class position, and informed the worthy tool of the master class sitting on the bench, that it was his intention to hunger strike. I aroused the ire of the inspector by kissing the Bible. I append the cutting relating thereto.

Rose has been on hunger strike for 120 hours and is very weak. He is placed in a separate observation cell.—Yours for revolt,

BOGGA BROWN.

SYDNEY.

Another valuable educational campaign has been completed. It should be the object of our fighting forces to maintain the position we have gained, and to endeavor to make further progress in the future. What we need at the present is a common meeting place where all the Socialists of the metropolis can meet together in a sociable and amicable spirit on occasions. This can easily be brought about if all our friends will rally to our assistance.

At the meeting in the Domain on Sunday, Comrades Roche and Jones spoke. Katiz, a comrade from Tasmania also spoke on the importance of solidarity among the Unionist workers. In the evening Roche and Slade spoke in Market-street, Riley in Park-street.

The amount forwarded to the New Zealand strikers was £7 15s., and not as stated in last week's issue by mistake.

There will be a business meeting at Queen's Hall, December 16. After that date the business meetings will be every alternate Tuesday, except in case of intervening holidays. All claims on the Branch should be in the hands of the secretary by December 16, as the accounts will be closed on that day.

H. CHRISTOPHERSON, Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH A.S.P.

Since last branch report appeared, there has been several successful meetings held. Particularly is this so in connection with the attendances at the Yarra meetings. Last Sunday, however, topped the list, all other meetings having practically to give up.

The indoor meetings are fairly well attended, despite the warm weather, counter attractions, etc.

Speakers at Branch headquarters on Sundays, December 14th, 21st, and 28th, will be—P. Laidler, subject, "The Housing Problem"; Dr. Bottomley, subject, "The Value and Limitations of Eugenics"; and Mrs. Newbury, whose subject will be announced later.

Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have again returned to Melbourne, both looking well, after a brief sojourn in Eucha. Comrade Burgess will again take his place on the public platform.

The Executive Committee desire all Com-

rades who are in arrears with their monthly subscriptions to make themselves financial at an early date, and thereby help to swell branch finances. "This is important!"

Comrade Mrs. McDonald, reports good attendances at the Sunday school, and appreciates heartily the interest taken by the scholars, and the assistance rendered by many other comrades.

Comrade W. Berndt, our energetic literature secretary, reports good sales of literature, and expects that when the financial report for the half year is presented, there will be a substantial increase in sales.

The dances held on Tuesdays and Saturdays continue to be well patronised, and Comrades Aarons and Dierks, who have same in hand, deserve credit for the management of same.

At last executive meeting it was decided to hold a picture night in aid of branch funds, and also to present all Sunday School scholars with a prize for attendance.

ONE WAY OF MAKING DIVIDENDS.

The more the Liberals discuss Mr. Churchill's naval statement at the Lord Mayor's banquet last week the less they like it.

Partly loyalty restrains most of the grumblers from giving publicity to their dissatisfaction, but complaints are loud enough at the clubs frequented by Liberals. Many declare that Mr. Churchill never really shed his ancient Toryism.

Signs are not wanting that the First Lord's speech was received badly in Germany.

M. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the "Daily News and Morning Leader," has a signed article in that journal denouncing the international armament ring, which he declares directly promotes panic agitation for no other purpose than that of obtaining orders.

"It is a cosmopolitan business for milking the taxpayer," adds Mr. Gardiner. "It uses panics just as another trade uses advertisement. Let us not omit, no loyalties, no conscience, and no country, only a voracious appetite for dividends. It has reduced the Liberal Party of this country to a state of helplessness."

DESTROYER OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Sir Robert Baden Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout movement, in a letter to the Press, states that the Boy Scouts will be unable to participate conscientiously in the Sir Robert Lucas Tooth Fund, bequeathed for the purpose of better training cadets in England.

He did not think it desirable to inculcate any ideas of soldiering beyond self-defence into boys before they were able to see things in their proper proportions.

Boy Scout movement was specially directed.

"Drill," concludes Sir Robert, "tends to Another factor working against the Lucas Tooth idea was that the cadet equipment was too expensive for the poorest, to whom the

part of a machine dependent upon others," destroy a boy's individuality, and makes him

How the Conscripts are Handled.

The trainees at the Liverpool camp went very near having a pitched battle on November 30. The day had been very sultry, and lots of the men wanted a drink, but the pubs of Liverpool had been declared "out of bounds." They made for the town, but found a bridge which they had to cross held by a guard with fixed bayonets. Sticks, stones, and language began to fly and things looked serious until the guard on the bridge was reinforced. The mutineers were marched back to camp, but revolted again on the following day and repeated their attack on the bridge with the same result. The incident was an ugly reminder that the workers will bayonet or shoot each other any time they are commanded to do so, and had the affair occurred during a strike there is little doubt that some of those who took part in it would have felt the bayonets of their comrades in arms.

Referring to this affair, "Sydney Morning Herald" said:—

"Word was immediately sent back to the brigade headquarters, and an armed party turned out. The men chosen were from the 14th Hunter River Infantry, a wise selection, as they would be far less in sympathy with the others, and as ready to have a scuffle with them as with the Japs."

When will the workers cease to be fooled into readiness to have "scuffles" between themselves?

REBELLION.

Mark the Labor-army surging,
Dauntlessly throughout the earth!
Man is finally emerging,
From the chrysalis of birth.

Mark the slum-crammed cities burning,
For the cleanliness to be!
Life with vibrant effort spurning,
Drab stagnation to be free.

Joy glows in the ash of anguish,
Burn the cradle of the past,
Perish mockeries that languish,
Raise the super-structure last!

OLIVER GORDON.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

When you run across a creature who is nothing but a wreck, and looks as if the universe had hit him on the neck, don't mutter to yourself, "I'll bet the cuss is drinkin' rum," or "I know that's its some bad habit that has put him on the bum." Just remember that you do not know how he was born and raised—you do not know his history, or how his soul was crazed. Perhaps if you had come the way this old cuss had come, you too would long ago have been completely on the bum. Therefore, just say unto yourself, when such a one you see, "What would I wish if he were I and I myself were he?" You discover more religion when you try the Golden Rule, than the parson used to teach you when you went to Sunday school.

—Henry M. Tichenor.

Sydney seamen decided on December 3 not to man any steamer engaged in the New Zealand service. The sympathetic strike is growing towards the general strike. When that becomes possible the social revolution and the emancipation of labor will be near.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged, £74 16s. 10d.
Collected at Club Social, 11s.
Total £75 7s. 10d.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons)	1d
The Growth of Socialism (Debs)	1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Harron) ..	1d
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs)	1d
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx)	1d
The Man Under the Machine (Simons) ..	1d
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail) ..	1d
Prison Labor, (Debs)	1d
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy) ..	1d
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron)	1d
What Life Means to Me (London)	1d
Science and Socialism (La Monte)	1d
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The next Monthly Meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 14. A full attendance of members is desired.

O. BLANC, Secretary.

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